

INFORMATION LETTER

Not for
Publication

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members
Only

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COPIES OF CONVENTION PROGRAM MAILED

Canners Are Advised to Plan in Advance Schedule of Meetings They Will Attend

Copies of the complete program for the 35th Annual Convention of the National Canners Association, at the Stevens Hotel, Chicago, January 25 to 29, were mailed to members Saturday. It is hoped that they will be carefully studied and utilized by canners, to plan the best disposition of their time at Chicago. Because of the multiplicity of meetings, and their special importance this year, canners will need, more than ever before, to chart their course at this Convention. In cases where meetings conflict it may be advisable for several members of the canner's staff to attend the respective meetings, in order to assure complete coverage. All meetings will be held on the third floor. Markers and direction-signs will be posted in the corridors and at the entrances to meeting rooms to facilitate attendance and eliminate delay.

So that canners may have opportunity to confer with representatives of government agencies handling various phases of the 1942 production and purchase programs, offices will be maintained on the third floor of the hotel for that purpose. In this way canners will be enabled to obtain information on their particular problems that may not be covered by official addresses and conference discussions. Department of Agriculture officials will have Private Dining Room 4 as headquarters throughout the week where details of the production program and information on Lend-lease procurement can be discussed. Army, Navy, and other procurement will be covered at headquarters of the Office of Production Management, in the North Assembly Room. Officials of the U. S. Employment Service will be available for conferences on grower and canner labor in Private Dining Room 3, and information on price matters will be handled by representatives of the Office of Price Administration at their headquarters in Private Dining Room 11.

An office at which canners may consult with members of the staffs of the Research Laboratories will be open in Private Dining Room 10 from Monday to Thursday. Private Dining Room 5 will be headquarters for the Association's Raw Products Research Bureau on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, and a labeling office will be maintained by a member of the Association staff in Private Dining Room 6 on Tuesday and Wednesday.

A few additions and changes have been made in details of the program since its publication in the last issue of the INFORMATION LETTER. These are as follows:

Address on "Priorities," by Charles A. Smith, Priority Specialist, Food Supply Branch, OPM, added to opening session on Monday morning.

A general session has been scheduled for Thursday morning in the North Ball Room at which the final business of the Convention will be acted upon and the 1942 officers installed.

Frank Matthews, Consultant, Chicago Quartermaster Corps, has been added as a panel member for the meeting of the wax and green bean canners in place of Kenneth Mahrie, Consultant, Division of Purchases, OPM, who will appear, instead, as a member of the dry bean panel. R. H. MacDonnell, Research Department, Chicago Quartermaster Corps, also has been added to the dry bean panel.

Glenn Greene, Consultant, Jersey City Quartermaster Corps, has been added to the panel for the corn canners meeting.

A meeting of apple juice canners has been scheduled for 2 p. m. Wednesday in the West Ball Room.

NEW SUGAR ORDER IN PREPARATION

Planned for Release About February 1; OPA Amends Schedule of Ceiling Prices

Announcement has been made by A. E. Bowman, chief of the Sugar Section, Office of Production Management, that preparation of a revised sugar order, to supersede M-55, is under way and will be released about February 1. On the same day this announcement was made, the Office of Price Administration announced an upward revision of ceiling prices for refined and other direct-consumption sugars.

According to Mr. Bowman the new sugar conservation order will be similar to the original order (published in the December 20 INFORMATION LETTER) except that it will base permitted deliveries of sugar over a period in 1942 on the amount of sugar used or resold by the receiver in a corresponding period of 1941. The original order based monthly deliveries on corresponding monthly deliveries in 1940.

Mr. Bowman explained that the revised order is contemplated in order to take care of problems brought about by shifts of population to defense areas since 1940 and in order to permit a more equitable basis for the distribution of sugar for businesses that have either been begun or been expanded since 1940. He pointed out that the new order will not increase the total supply of sugar available under the existing order. It will merely change the basis for distributing such sugar.

OPA's amended schedule of maximum prices for sales by primary distributors (refiners, processors, importers, etc.) is as follows:

For fine granulated sugar processed by United States cane sugar refineries—5.45 cents per pound f.o.b. refinery.

For beet sugar manufactured in the continental United States—5.35 cents per pound f.o.b. seaboard cane sugar refinery.

For offshore refined sugar—5.40 cents per pound f.o.b. United States cane sugar refinery nearest (freightwise) to point of delivery.

For partially or completely processed mainland cane sugar (such as "plantation white" or "turbidado") going into direct consumption—5.35 cents a pound f.o.b. seaboard cane sugar refinery nearest (freightwise) to point of delivery.

Raw cane sugar, domestic or imported, for direct consumption—4.60 cents per pound United States mainland shipping point, including all taxes and duty.

Wholesalers, under the revised schedule, are given two levels from which to select their maximum basic prices. They may take the highest prices at which they made sales of similar grade, package and amount either (a) between October 6, October 11, 1941, or (b) between December 1-December 6, 1941.

The new amendment also "unfreezes" any arbitrary freight rates that may have been in effect when the original schedule was imposed, by allowing sellers to add to the established f.o.b. prices the lowest actual transportation charges between the refinery and point of delivery.

Most of the difficulties in sugar are caused by war in the Pacific which cuts off U. S. sugar imports from the Philippines, normally 16 per cent of the nation's annual supply. Imports from Hawaii, about 14 per cent of supply, also may be reduced. Normal sources of sugar, other than these, are: Domestic beet sugar, 23 per cent; domestic cane sugar, 6 per cent; Puerto Rico, 12 per cent; and Cuba, 29 per cent.

SMA Makes First Release of Purchase Prices

The first report of prices paid by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation and the Surplus Marketing Administration for commodities purchased by these two agencies of the Department of Agriculture was released January 15 and covered purchases made on January 2. Subsequent reports of prices will be made of the day-by-day purchases as promptly as the information can be assembled. In addition to prices, the report include the name of the vendor, the f.o.b. delivery point, grade, and quantity.

Figures presented in the first report showed that Florida grapefruit canners received 71½ cents per dozen No. 2 cans, in the fresh-grapefruit-for-canned-segments-exchange-program, \$1.02½ per pound was paid for canned boned turkey (young toms), and a range in price from \$1.17 to \$1.18 per pound was paid for canned boned chicken (roasters).

Canned pork luncheon meat was purchased at prices ranging per pound from \$.34 to \$.3625 in 2½-pound cans, \$.3450 to \$.35 in 6-pound cans, and \$.3729 to \$.39125 in 12-ounce cans. Chopped canned ham per pound was bought at prices ranging from \$.3640 to \$.37 in 2½-pound cans, \$.3953 to \$.3990 in 12-ounce cans, and \$.3590 to \$.3650 in 6-pound cans.

Pork tongues in 12-ounce cans were bought for \$.3750 per pound. Prices ranged from \$.2310 to \$.26 per pound for canned pork sausage in 24-ounce cans. Vendors of canned corned pork in 6-pound cans received \$.4947 per pound and vendors of canned pork and soya links received \$.27 to \$.2750 per pound for 2-pound cans.

The quantities of canned foods purchased during the past week by FSCC and SMA are given in the following table along with a cumulative total of the purchases since March 15, 1941.

Items	Jan. 9-Jan. 16	March 15, 1941-Jan. 16, 1942
Evaporated milk.....	945,460 cases	19,609,490 cases
Canned dry beans.....	300,000 do	3,762,498 do
Chicken, boneless.....	234,000 pounds	8,305,604 pounds
Turkey, boneless.....	30,600 do	1,375,020 do
Pork.....	14,609,300 do	272,975,614 do

OPM SIMPLIFIES RATING METHODS

New Priority Form Supplants PD-1; Purchase Order Endorsement Permitted

Assignment and extension of individual preference ratings has been simplified and made more uniform by Priorities Regulation No. 3, announced January 12 by the Division of Priorities of the Office of Production Management.

Under an arrangement between the Director of Priorities and the Army and Navy Munitions Board, ratings assigned by Army and Navy field officers no longer will be limited to items appearing on the Army and Navy Priorities Critical List. However, under Regulation No. 3, extension of individual ratings will be limited to material which will be physically incorporated in the items originally rated.

Two new forms of Preference Rating certificates, PD-1A and PD-3A, will replace the present forms, PD-1 to PD-5 inclusive, for assignment of individual ratings.

The new form PD-1A will be used for individual Preference Ratings requests (materials not entering into government contracts). This form takes the place of the PD-1 which is now being used.

An Individual Preference rating for materials needed for the filing of government orders (Army, Navy, Lend-lease, etc.) will be made on Form PD-3A, in place of Forms PD-3, PD-4 and PD-5, now being used. The new forms are somewhat simpler than the forms now being used.

The principal advantage, however, in using the new forms is that the rating granted by OPM may be extended to suppliers and sub-suppliers, thus enabling suppliers to obtain materials needed to fabricate the machine or equipment ordered by the canner. The rating granted by OPM will be stamped on the application form (PD-1A or PD-3A). The supplier on whom this rating is served may endorse his purchase orders for materials needed to manufacture the machine or equipment ordered by the canner or to replace materials taken from his inventory to manufacture the machine or equipment. In extending the rating to replace materials taken from his stock the supplier may not build up his inventories above a practicable working minimum.

Use of the new forms will be optional on and after February 2, 1942 and mandatory on and after March 1, 1942.

Tuna, Mackerel, Shrimp Production Lower

The production of canned tuna, canned mackerel, and canned shrimp is lagging behind that of last year, but production of canned sardines in California has set a new record and the pack of Maine sardines also has reached record levels, according to a report issued recently by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior. The volume of future production of canned tuna, mackerel, and sardines in California is uncertain since current fishing operations have been restricted since the beginning of the war, the report states.

It also points out that while the Alaska salmon pack during the past season was the third largest in history, distributors' holdings of this item and unsold stocks in the hands of packers show definite downward trends as compared with supplies available at this time last year. This is

held to reflect largely the impact of Lend-lease and military purchases. Distributors' holdings of other canned fish indicated divergent trends, it is reported. Stocks of tuna are far below those of this time last year, while supplies of Maine sardines were reported double those of a year ago and California sardines were up about 10 per cent.

LABOR VIOLATIONS CHIEFLY TECHNICAL

Canning Industry Compliance Commended in Summary of 1941 Wage-Hour Inspections

Summarizing the results of the 1941 Wage-Hour compliance drive in the canning industry, officials of the Department of Labor state that "the great majority of violations discovered were in connection with the record-keeping requirements of the law, and only a few, comparatively speaking, were violations of the minimum wage and hours provisions."

Wage-Hour inspectors found a certain amount of misunderstanding concerning the two 14-work-week exemption periods for the canning and first processing of perishable or seasonal fresh fruits and vegetables. Many plants were operating, although innocently, in violation, it was stated, but in only 28 cases altogether—or about one per cent of the 2,808 plants inspected—were offenders taken to court. Most of these were civil cases in which the Wage and Hour Division petitioned the courts to enjoin violations.

"But for the close cooperation extended the Division by trade associations and publications in the canning field, the picture might have looked considerably worse. These organizations, however, went to great pains and expense to acquaint the members of the industry with their responsibilities and their rights under the Fair Labor Standards Act. We are deeply appreciative of their help", stated Administrator Thomas Holland, in releasing the report.

Throughout the country, it was reported, cannery operators paid or agreed to pay \$226,869 to 18,936 employees in restitution of back wages earned but unpaid. Most of this represents a situation in Georgia, South Carolina and Florida, the total payable in that region being in excess of \$116,000, divided among 8,700 employees.

The following tabulation, prepared by the Wage-Hour Division, presents details of the results of the 1941 compliance drive in the canning industry:

Regions	Plants inspected No.	In compliance No.	—Establishments Violating—			Paying back-wages No.	Back wages arranged for Dollars	Employees affected No.
			Minimum wage No.	Overtime No.	Record-keeping, etc. No.			
Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I.	141	63	15	33	70	26	11,203.34	676
New York, Connecticut, New Jersey	189	95	32	48	58	34	22,106.93	1,148
Pennsylvania, Delaware	134	27	33	57	103	39	6,763.31	611
Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia	379	74	97	45	291	85	5,544.13	1,562
North Carolina	16	1	5	8	11	2	3,705.35	112
Georgia, South Carolina, Florida	456	91	161	141	287	175	116,326.60	8,742
Mississippi, Alabama	76	21	20	25	48	22	16,277.03	543
Kentucky, Tennessee	56	20	26	9	38	16	2,848.15	774
Michigan, Ohio	151	33	36	38	111	38	8,556.55	846
Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana	281	150	37	35	110	61	3,711.14	1,043
Minn., N. Dak., S. Dak., Mont.	23	5	10	13	12	11	2,764.99	112
Ia., Mo., Neb., Kans., Wyo., Colo.	158	102	14	14	47	15	1,307.87	234
N. Mex., Okla., Ark., Tex., La.	278	93	60	7	179	12	3,149.42	487
Wash., Ore., Idaho, Calif., Nev., Utah, Ariz.	470	71	56	168	197	178	22,704.19	2,076
Total	2,808	846	602	641	1,562	714	226,869.00	18,936

Court Approves Overtime Computation Method

The method prescribed by the Wage and Hour Division for computing overtime compensation under the Wage and Hour Law, has been upheld again, this time by a recent decision of the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit. This decision was rendered in the case of *Missel v. Overnight Motor Transportation Co.*

The Wage and Hour Division has consistently taken the position that overtime must be paid at $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the employee's regular rate of pay, rather than at $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the 30¢ minimum wage prescribed by the statute. Moreover, where an employee works an irregular number of hours per week, for which he is paid a fixed salary, the Division has ruled that his regular rate of pay is computed by dividing his weekly salary by the number of hours worked.

These methods of computing overtime were approved by the Circuit Court of Appeals in its decision. While a few Federal courts have ruled that the payment of $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the minimum wage satisfies the overtime requirement, irrespective of the size of the employee's regular hourly wage, the majority of Federal court decisions are consistent with the recent opinion noted above. This question is involved in a case now pending before the Supreme Court, and it is expected that the Court's decision will completely settle any controversy that exists as to the method of computing overtime compensation.

Report on Tin Mining in Alaska

Tin mining in Alaska in 1941 was confined mainly to placer deposits that have been developed on the Seward Peninsula, but small amounts of stream tin were recovered in the course of placer-gold mining in two of the Yukon districts, according to the Geological Survey of Alaskan mineral production, released recently by the Department of the Interior. Output for the year is estimated as equivalent to 119,500 pounds of metallic tin, valued at \$62,100.

In its attempt to explore thoroughly all domestic sources that might be capable of supplying significant amounts of tin to the Nation, the Survey in 1941 sent geologists into Seward Peninsula and the Hot Springs district. Although these investigations are not yet completed, so far none of the parties has found deposits that appeared to contain a large supply of tin that could be worked at a profit under existing conditions, it is reported.

CONGRESS SUMMARY

Conferees Study Price Proposal; Bills to Finance War Damage Protection Introduced

While House and Senate conferees met this past week in an effort to reconcile controversial differences in the price control proposal, the House Committee on Ways and Means awaited Treasury Department recommendations before announcing hearings on the first tax bill of the 1942 session, and the Committee on Appropriations proceeded with the drafting of annual supply measures for the government agencies.

An interesting development was the introduction of companion bills by the chairmen of the House and Senate Banking Committees to provide the Reconstruction Finance Corporation with a \$1,000,000,000 fund to finance the War Insurance Corporation. This fund would be for the purpose of providing, through insurance or otherwise, reasonable protection against loss or damage to tangible property as a result of enemy attack. The protection afforded would be limited to real or personal property located in the various States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin and Philippine Islands. It is unlikely that action will be taken on the bills until final disposition is made of the price control measure.

The price control bill passed by the Senate January 10 contained two amendments relative to agricultural prices that aroused condemnation by the President and Price Administrator Leon Henderson.

These amendments would require the Secretary of Agriculture's approval before any price ceiling be placed on an agricultural commodity and would place the following restrictions on maximum prices established for such products:

First, no maximum price could be established below the current "emergency wage parity price" determined by the Secretary according to a formula set out in the amendment, the market price on October 1, 1941, or the market price on December 15, 1941—whichever of these three is higher.

Second, no maximum price could be established below the average price of the commodity during the period July 1, 1909, to June 30, 1929.

The Senate agricultural amendments also provide that any price ceiling established for a commodity processed or manufactured from an agricultural product shall not be below a price which will reflect to the producer the "emergency wage parity or comparable price."

When the "emergency wage parity price" amendment was under consideration by the Senate, Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney, of Wyoming, its author, submitted a table comparing the actual prices of 28 farm products on October 15, 1941 and December 15, 1941 with prices computed at 110 per cent of parity and at the emergency wage figure. The table showed, with three exceptions, substantially higher prices under the plan. It was pointed out that on the average, farm prices in December, if established by the emergency wage formula, would have been 20 per cent higher than actual prices.

Chairman Henry B. Steagall of the House Banking Committee and the ranking House member of the conference committee, stated January 15 that the conferees believed an agreement would be reached in time for final action on

the bill on January 20. In addition to the agricultural provisions the conference committee has the controversial licensing question before it, along with other changes over the House bill that were approved by the Senate.

Under an agreement reached by another conference committee, clocks will be advanced one hour throughout the United States as a daylight savings emergency measure to conserve power. The report of the committee has been approved by Congress and the bill has been sent to the White House. The plan will become effective 20 days after the President signs the bill.

President Appoints National Labor Board

A National War Labor Board, composed of 12 commissioners, with power to determine labor disputes by mediation, voluntary arbitration, or arbitration under rules they themselves establish, was created by executive order of the President on January 12. The action was pursuant to a recommendation made by the joint labor-industry conference called by the chief executive in December to consider labor problems during the war emergency.

Certain procedures are specified for the new Board before it takes jurisdiction over a labor dispute. Parties to the disagreement first must resort to direct negotiations or to the provisions of collective bargaining agreements. Should these fail, the matter is turned over to the conciliation service of the Labor Department. Conciliation measures failing, the Board takes jurisdiction over the dispute.

The public, labor, and industry are represented equally in the Board membership. William H. Davis, a representative of the public, was designated chairman. Other public representatives are George W. Taylor of the University of Pennsylvania; Frank P. Graham of the University of North Carolina; and Wayne L. Morse of the University of Oregon. Labor representatives are Thomas Kennedy of the United Mine Workers, George Meany of the American Federation of Labor, R. J. Thomas of the United Automobile Workers, and Matthew Woll of AFL. Employer members are A. W. Hawkes, president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce; Roger D. Lapham, American-Hawaiian Steamship Co.; E. J. McMillan, Standard Knitting Mills, Inc.; and Walter C. Teagle, Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey.

The executive order creating the new Board abolished the National Defense Mediation Board and transferred all its records and personnel to the new organization. In its preamble, the order summarized the other recommendations of the labor-industry conference that "it has been agreed that for the duration of the war there shall be no strikes or lockouts, and that all labor disputes shall be settled by peaceful means."

Association Reprints Canned Shrimp Circular

Because of false rumors of the discovery of ground glass particles in canned crabmeat and shrimp, as detailed in the INFORMATION LETTER of January 10, the Association has reprinted Circular 18-L, "Crystals in Canned Shrimp." This circular explains the nature of these harmless natural phosphate crystals and their occurrence in different kinds of canned seafoods. Copies are available upon request.

Stocks and Shipments of Canned Corn

Shipments of canned corn out of canners' hands during the months August to January were almost twice as large as during the same period last year, according to figures compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics. Shipments during December, 1941, also were nearly twice as large as during December a year ago. Stocks on January 1, 1942, were about three quarters of a million more than on January 1, 1941.

The following table compares stocks and shipments on selected dates:

Stocks:	Cases
January 1, 1942.....	10,588,283
December 1, 1941.....	13,189,702
January 1, 1941.....	9,865,513
Shipments:	Cases
During December 1941.....	2,581,449
During December 1940.....	1,433,464
August 1, 1941 to January 1, 1942.....	16,605,262
August 1, 1940 to January 1, 1941.....	9,291,953

In the table below are shown stocks of canned corn in canners' hands on January 1, 1942, by varieties and regions:

	Eastern States	Western States
Cream style:	Cases	Cases
Evergreen.....	277,703	323,225
Narrow Grain.....	316,404	318,009
Country Gentleman.....	66,172	930,871
Crosby.....	54,794	21,356
Golden.....	1,463,854	2,336,121
Whole kernel:		
Bantam Golden.....	825,264	3,204,954
White.....	286,483	263,043
Total.....	3,190,674	7,397,579

These statistics of January 1 stocks are based on reports from 86 per cent of the canners who packed sweet corn in 1941, together with estimates for the 14 per cent not reported.

January 1 stocks of corn on the cob amounted to 281,142 cases. Shipments of corn on the cob during December were as follows: Eastern States, 7,919 cases; Western States, 246,778 cases.

Judges Sought for Annual Salmon Cutting

Salmon packers and brokers are being asked to suggest men in their respective organizations who would be available as judges in the Tenth Annual Canned Salmon Cutting Demonstration, scheduled for March 20 at the Olympic Hotel, Seattle, Wash. Suggestions should be sent to the Northwest Branch of the National Canners Association, 826 Skinner Bldg., Seattle.

Judges appointed will meet on March 19 for a round-table discussion on numerous topics connected with the production of quality canned salmon. On the following day the actual judging and examination of sample cans will take place, followed by the reports of judges and special addresses. The annual banquet is scheduled for that evening.

Canned Food Weight List Is Revised

"The Weight List for Canned Food Products" has been revised and reprinted. It is now entitled, "Label Weights for Canned Foods." A copy has been sent to each member of the Association and additional copies are available on request.

AMENDMENT OF PEA STANDARDS SOUGHT

Group of Canners Asks Authority to Add Sodium, Calcium and Magnesium Compounds

Sixty-four pea canners have filed a petition with the Federal Security Administration asking for a hearing to amend the canned pea standards so that sodium, calcium, and magnesium compounds may be added to peas during the processing.

Their specific proposal for amending the canned pea standards reads as follows:

If harmless calcium, sodium and magnesium compounds have been added in the canning process for the purpose of retaining as far as possible the natural flavor and original chlorophyll coloring of the peas, the label shall bear the statement:

"The natural flavor and original chlorophyll coloring of these peas has been largely retained by a special process. No artificial color has been added, the only additions being water, sugar and salt with a light enhancement of the normal sodium, calcium and magnesium content."

During the past season, a volume of peas were canned with this process, known in the trade as the "Blair Process" and sponsored by American Can Company technologists. These peas were shipped into interstate commerce with special label declarations. Advocates of the method argue that the process constitutes an improvement in canning technic, rather than a method of artificial coloring.

In support of the amendment, the following portion of the petition is quoted:

We believe that a modification of the existing definition and standard of identity is desirable, so that the presence of the aforementioned harmless substances insofar as they are carried through and remain as added substances in the finished product can be appropriately stated on the label without stigmatizing the product as of sub-standard quality. Sodium, calcium, and magnesium are normal ingredients of peas and sodium chloride is already an optional ingredient, but the introduction of small quantities of calcium and magnesium would under the present law require a label designating them as inferior and this is not within the spirit of the law and is an obstacle to progress in this industry. Substantial competent scientific evidence has been accumulated over a period of years relative to the merits of this proposal, all of which petitioners are ready and willing to offer and make known to the Federal Security Administrator at such time as he shall make a public announcement and set a date for hearings to the end that findings of fact may be made as a basis for judging the merits of this proposal to amend.

Army Asks for Chili Con Carne and Pickles

The Chicago Quartermaster has invited bids for 5,840 dozen 20-ounce and 6,250 dozen 6-pound 8-ounce cans of chili con carne without beans and for 16,670 dozen 6-pound 8-ounce cans of chili con carne with beans. Bids are to be opened on January 24, and will be used as a basis for negotiated procurement.

On January 21 the Chicago Quartermaster will open bids on 25,835 dozen 1-gallon cans of whole sour pickles, 1,250 dozen 1-gallon cans of whole sweet pickles, 7,500 dozen 1-gallon cans of dill pickles, and 2,500 dozen 1-gallon cans of sweet mixed pickles.

Navy Invites Bids on Ten Canned Items

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy Department has invited bids on nine canned food items, scheduled for opening on January 27 and delivery at the Naval Supply Depot at San Diego, Calif.

The invitations call for the following quantities, expressed in pounds: Apricots, 142,000; asparagus, 461,000; dried beef, 295,000; figs, 175,000; flaked fish, 65,000; evaporated milk, 1,250,000; prunes, 190,000; salmon, 295,000; syrup, 145,000; and spinach, 150,000.

Fruits and Vegetables in Cold Storage

January 1 Stocks of Frozen Fruits Larger Than Year Ago—Vegetable Stocks Also Show Gain

Stocks of frozen fruits and berries on hand January 1, 1942 totaled 175,048,000 pounds, according to the report of the Agricultural Marketing Service. This quantity exceeded stocks on hand January 1, 1941 by 32,504,000 pounds and the 5-year average by 56,662,000 pounds.

Frozen vegetable stocks on January 1, 1942 were 92,566,000 pounds. This quantity was 14,062,000 pounds heavier than stocks on hand a year earlier.

The following table, compiled by AMS, presents detailed figures and comparisons by commodities, on holdings of both frozen fruits and frozen vegetables:

	Jan. 1, 1941 1,000-lbs.	Dec. 1, 1941 1,000-lbs.	Jan. 1, 1942 1,000-lbs.
FROZEN FRUITS:			
Blackberries.....	6,435	6,420	5,521
Blueberries.....	7,658	5,626	5,421
Cherries.....	21,189	32,642	30,564
Logan and similar berries.....	3,796	4,809	4,393
Raspberries.....	12,342	14,535	15,187
Strawberries.....	40,475	51,900	48,607
Other fruits.....	23,464	29,618	31,034
Classification not reported.....	27,185	41,104	34,321
Total.....	142,544	186,714	175,048
FROZEN VEGETABLES:			
Asparagus.....	6,309	6,545	6,152
Beans, lima.....	13,065	19,691	17,957
Beans, snap.....	6,537	7,059	5,947
Broccoli, green.....	2,160	1,949	1,945
Corn, sweet.....	5,692	7,805	7,377
Peas, green.....	28,692	31,143	28,092
Spinach.....	5,130	9,205	8,180
Other vegetables.....	6,167	5,965	6,439
Classification not reported.....	4,840	11,078	10,477
Total.....	78,504	100,440	92,566

Preliminary Details of Passenger Car Rationing

Preliminary and tentative details of the program for rationing new passenger automobiles, now "frozen" as to sales and deliveries, were announced January 14 by the Office of Price Administration.

Sale of new passenger cars has been prohibited since January 1 under an order issued by the Priorities Division of the Office of Production Management. This order is being extended to February 2 on which date the rationing plan will go into effect.

It was announced that the rationing plan, details of which will be released before February 2, will be modeled after that developed recently for rationing of tires and be carried out through the same local boards now set up in every county

of the country. OPA has indicated that the plan will include a list of eligible buyers of passenger cars, among which will be those who had purchased new cars as of January 2 then in dealer's hands, but who had not been able to get delivery on that date.

Appointments Made to Division of Purchases

Two appointments to the Division of Purchases of the Office of Production Management were announced this week by Director Douglas C. MacKeachie.

F. M. Folsom, executive vice president and general manager of Goldblatt Brothers, Chicago, and a former vice president of Montgomery-Ward, has been made a deputy director. Previously Mr. Folsom had been assistant co-ordinator of purchases with the original National Defense Advisory Commission, predecessor of OPM.

Corwin Wickersham, for 25 years with the Fleischmann Company and Standard Brands, Inc., has been appointed chief of the Foreign Requirements Section. Prior to this assignment he was with the Division of Priorities.

Stocks and Shipments of Pitted Red Cherries

Stocks of canned pitted red cherries in canners' hands on January 1, 1942, were less than half the quantity held on January 1, 1941, according to figures compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics. Shipments during December, 1941, were approximately one-third less than the volume of shipments reported for December, 1940.

The following table presents shipments and stocks of No. 2's and No. 10's on certain dates:

	1940-41		1941-42	
	No. 2's Cases	No. 10's Cases	No. 2's Cases	No. 10's Cases
Stocks, January 1.....	806,741	454,698	392,469	229,697
Shipments for December.....	71,262	49,013	58,004	30,158
Shipments, July 1 to January 1....	1,183,797	813,282	627,908	809,034

In the table below are given detailed figures of January 1, 1942, stocks of pitted red cherries, by regions:

	No. 2's Cases	No. 10's Cases	Misc. Cases	Total Cases
New York and Pennsylvania:				
Stocks: sold not shipped.....	24,339	35,449	3,513	63,301
Stocks: unsold.....	28,798	29,718	9,570	68,086
Stocks: total.....	53,137	65,167	13,083	131,387
Shipments for December.....	6,498	7,658	1,149	15,305
Michigan, Wisconsin, and Ohio:				
Stocks: sold not shipped.....	88,253	73,483	141	161,877
Stocks: unsold.....	142,785	43,766	8,634	195,155
Stocks: total.....	231,038	117,249	8,775	357,062
Shipments for December.....	49,739	22,518	1,630	73,887
Western States:				
Stocks: sold not shipped.....	5,600	25,193	3,809	34,602
Stocks: unsold.....	2,694	22,088	4,681	29,463
Stocks: total.....	8,294	47,281	8,550	64,125
Shipments for December.....	1,767	8,982	*-414	10,335
Total United States:				
Stocks: sold not shipped.....	118,192	134,125	7,523	259,840
Stocks: unsold.....	174,277	95,572	22,885	292,734
Stocks: total.....	292,469	229,697	30,408	552,574
Shipments for December.....	58,004	30,158	2,365	90,527

* Stocks are larger than were reported for December 1. Minus shipments are reported here to make this adjustment.

The above stocks report includes estimates for five firms who did not report.

RAW PRODUCTS RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

Rhode Island Research Includes Study of Fertilizer Requirements of Vegetable Crops

The vegetable research program at the Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment Station relates to the fertilizer requirements of vegetable crops, variety and strain trials, organic matter maintenance and crop rotation studies. A limited breeding program also is included, in addition to other problems relating to nutritional or soil fertility work.

VARIETY AND STRAIN TRIALS

In these trials, conducted in cooperation with the Connecticut and Massachusetts stations, Worldbeater and Windsor-A continued to be the highest yielding pepper varieties; Bestal was the earliest variety of tomato; while Comet appeared to maintain the smoothest fruit-type, highest quality and smallest percentage of cracked fruits. Stokesdale out-yielded all the late strains. No marked differences in yielding ability were noted among the strains or varieties of beets compared. Detroit Dark Red was the most adaptable as a bunching beet and most uniform in size. Of the early varieties and strains of corn, Seneca 60 was earliest but was exceeded in both size of ear and quality by Golden Early Market and Spangcross C-4.13. Golden Cross Bantam, although considerably later than other hybrids in the test, produced the largest yields in the trials. There was little variation in yield among the strains and varieties of beans tested, although Bountiful was earlier and slightly more productive. A comparison of varieties of carrots showed small differences in productivity of Hutchinson, Chantenay and Imperator. In yield tests of pea varieties, Thomas Laxton averaged slightly higher than strains of Laxton's Progress or Gilbo, although the latter variety was earliest in the comparison.

EFFECT OF CHLOROPICRIN ON TOMATO YIELDS

The experiments discussed were planned to show the difference in varietal response to chloropicrin soil fumigation and also to show the comparative effectiveness of selected fungicides for the control of early blight.

Under like cultural and fertility conditions, the yield of No. 1 Waltham Comet tomatoes picked from untreated plots was at the average rate of 571 bushels per acre and 723 bushels from chloropicrin-treated soil. The same untreated soil planted to Marglobe yielded an average of 242 bushels of No. 1 fruit per acre while treated soil yielded an average of 740 bushels per acre. Yet vine growth of Comet plants was two and a half times greater and Marglobe plants five times greater in the treated soil. The chloropicrin soil fumigation decreased the amount of Alternaria blight injury about equally in both varieties, supporting the view that the more vigorous the vegetative growth of the tomato vine the less it is injured by early blight. Another observation worthy of note is that although stem-end cracking of ripe tomato fruits was very prevalent, the plants growing in chloropicrin-treated soil produced less than half as many stem-end cracked fruit. Also less No. 2 fruit was picked from the chloropicrin-treated plots.

In the comparison of fungicides for the control of early blight, on the basis of cost and results, an insoluble copper such as Yellow Cuprocide seems best for tomatoes.

Reference: Fifty-third Annual Report of the Rhode Island State College Agricultural Experiment Station, Kingston.

Boron in Controlling Canker of Table Beets

A revision of an earlier circular has been released by the Oregon Experiment Station dealing with use of boron on beets. According to the information contained in this revision, Oregon ranks fourth in total tonnage of beets for canning but first in tonnage per acre. Beet canker is defined and described in this circular, prevalence and losses are discussed, and detailed discussion is given of experiments on control through use of boron, including response of beets to boron at different locations in the State and on several soil types. The circular also discusses methods of application and costs.

Reference: Circ. of Information 248, "Use of Boron in Controlling Canker of Table Beets," Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station, Corvallis. Copies available to members on request to the Raw Products Bureau.

Georgia Station Reports on Pimiento Fertilizers

Of special interest to canners of pimientos is the work being carried on at the Georgia Experiment Station relating to fertilizers. Experiments conducted at the station have shown that the greatest increase in pimiento yields came from the use of high potash; therefore, for the past two years work has been conducted to obtain information on the most economical source and quantity of potash to include in the fertilizer for pimientos. In general, it is apparent from the data that there was an increase in yield over the check plot from the addition of all sources and all amounts of potash. The highest yield of all treatments resulted from the addition of 12 per cent potash in the form of muriate of potash applied as a 4-8-12 fertilizer at the rate of 600 pounds per acre.

Other work with sweet peppers revealed the fact that a good supply of moisture and a temperature of 60° to 70° F. at the time the plants are blossoming are almost ideal for fruit setting and good yields. Work started in 1938 to determine the effect of the date of setting the plants in the field on the subsequent yield of fruits gave results indicating that the earlier the plants are set out after the danger of frost has passed, the higher the yields. Another factor of importance is the number of pickings of fruit. Early plantings give several more pickings than do those set out after May 15.

Canners of tomatoes who use southern-grown plants have a direct interest in the studies being made in Georgia on disease control on field-grown seedling plants.

A large number of chemical disinfectants have been tested during the past few years in the effort to develop satisfactory methods for freeing tomato seed of spores of *Macrosporium* stem-canker and leaf spot, the most common and serious diseases of southern field-grown tomato plants. New Improved Ceresan at the rate of 1 ounce to 15 pounds of seed and New Improved Semesan, Jr. at 3 ounces to 10 pounds, gave perfect control of seed-borne *Macrosporium* and little or no seed injury even after several months' storage in the laboratory.

Tests with aged seed indicated that tomato seed in dry storage are entirely free of viable *Macrosporium* spores after one year, while seed that are properly cleaned, then dried rapidly, may be held in storage 2½ years with only slight reduction in viability. Since tomato seed held over until the second year would be approximately 20 months old at planting time, this again would seem to be a desirable practice.

Five years' work on testing tomato varieties for conditions in Central Georgia were concluded this year and will appear in a publication to be issued by the Georgia Experiment Station. In addition to Marglobe, the station reports that other satisfactory varieties for canning should include Pritchard and Hasting's Everbearing Scarlet Globe. The varieties Nystate and Rutgers, which were developed in New York State and New Jersey, respectively, principally for canning purposes, are not suitable for this purpose in Georgia due to their open type of plant growth which exposes the fruit, thus causing many of them to sunburn.

Reference: Fifty-second Annual Report, Georgia Experiment Station, Experiment, Georgia.

Orchard Insects of the Pacific Northwest

The production of deciduous-tree fruits constitutes one of the important industries of the Pacific Northwest. In recent years the average annual value of these crops produced in Washington and Oregon is said to have been approximately \$40,000,000. The annual loss due to insects in the United States, including the actual loss of fruit and the cost of combating the insects, has been conservatively estimated at 10 per cent of the value of the crop. This does not seem too high for the Pacific Northwest, and it is thus apparent that insects take an annual toll of at least \$4,000,000 from the fruit growers in this region. This circular gives information about the most important insects found in the orchards of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and western Montana.

In addition to descriptions and control methods for insects affecting apples and pears, cherries, prunes and plums, peaches and nuts, the circular discusses beneficial insects, spray materials and schedules, dusting materials, tree-banding, baits and lights, and orchard methods and sanitation.

Reference: Circular No. 270, "Orchard Insects of the Pacific Northwest and Their Control," U. S. Department of Agriculture. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 15 cents.

Fruit and Vegetable Market Competition

Supplies of snap and lima beans and green peas on the fresh market for the week ending January 10, 1942, were larger than for the corresponding week in 1941, but supplies of tomatoes and spinach were smaller, according to the Agricultural Marketing Service, as evidenced by carlot shipments.

Supplies of citrus fruits also were smaller for the week ending January 10, 1942, than for the same period a year ago.

The following table, compiled from statistics of the AMS, gives detailed comparisons of carlot shipments on certain dates of selected vegetables and fruits:

VEGETABLES	Week ending—			Season total to—		
	Jan. 10, 1941	Jan. 10, 1942	Jan. 3, 1942	Jan. 10, 1941	Jan. 10, 1942	
Beans, snap and lima.....	112	183	196	1,889	1,691	
Tomatoes.....	94	87	112	22,633	20,319	
Green peas.....	12	23	16	111	112	
Spinach.....	288	206	247	1,872	1,610	
Others.....	1,569	1,195	624	10,917	8,868	
FRUITS						
Citrus, domestic.....	5,031	4,185	4,185	49,643	46,057	
Others, domestic.....	211	142	142	49,046	47,063	

Canned Tomato Pack in 1941

In 1941 the canned tomatoes packed totaled 26,664,340 actual cases against 25,231,877 cases in 1940, according to figures compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics. Included in this total are 20,261 cases packed in glass.

The California pack of 6,283,021 cases includes 2,002,499 cases of Italian-type tomatoes and 4,280,522 cases of regular-type tomatoes. The 1940 pack of Italian-type tomatoes in California was 1,171,257 cases while the regular-type tomato pack was 4,072,746 cases in 1940.

The following table presents the tomato pack of the two years by States:

States	1940 Cases	1941 Cases
New York.....	697,315	1,207,502
Maryland.....	5,265,857	6,067,888
Delaware.....	212,712	268,695
New Jersey.....	173,220	132,916
Pennsylvania.....	608,277	601,611
Virginia and West Virginia.....	1,947,134	1,896,585
Ohio.....	1,133,209	1,399,931
Indiana.....	2,710,349	3,752,683
Tennessee and Kentucky.....	554,911	400,943
Arkansas and Missouri.....	3,647,222	1,657,382
Colorado.....	244,413	189,857
Utah.....	823,671	932,949
California.....	5,244,003	6,283,021
Other States.....	1,900,678	1,902,337
Total.....	25,231,877	26,664,340

Association Membership List is Distributed

The Membership List of the National Cannery Association has been published and distributed to the membership of the Association, to secretaries of State and regional cannery associations, and to members of the National Food Brokers Association, National-American Wholesale Grocers Association, the United States Wholesale Grocers Association, and the National Association of Food Chains.

The new issue of the Membership List has been revised as of December 26, 1941.

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